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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/748,901

12/30/2003

Bo-Nam Lee

678-1135 (P10778)

7430

66547

7590

11/21/2008

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EXAMINER

PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

11/21/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 08/15/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's remark on page 3, Applicant argues that Yamadera fails to teach "relating to the display of a reception sensitivity indicator for a second communication function" and also fails to teach "if an operation mode of a communication function other than the prescribed communication function is enabled, a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the communication function corresponding to the enabled operation mode is displayed instead of the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function", as recited in Claim 1.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. Yamadera teaches a dual mode mobile phone that support voice and GPS. Yamadera also teaches relating to the display of a reception sensitivity indicator for a second communication function (see figures 3 & 6D, radio reception level for GPS as shown in display 19, it is clearly seen that when the user access GPS mode for location, the controller 30 will monitor the level of radio wave reception from GPS antenna 13 and display the radio reception level of GPS on the display screen, [0057, 0067]). Furthermore, Yamadera also teaches if an operation mode of a communication function other than the prescribed communication function is enabled, a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the

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communication function corresponding to the enabled operation mode is displayed instead of the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function (see figures 3 & 6D, radio reception level for GPS as shown in display 19, it is clearly seen that when the user switch to GPS mode from cellular mode for location, the controller 30 will monitor the level of radio wave reception from GPS antenna 13 and display the radio reception level of GPS on the display screen, not the cellular radio reception level from antenna 13a, [0057, 0067]).

Base on the above rational, it is believed that the claimed limitations are met by the combination of Yamadera and Tashiro. Therefore, the rejection is still maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-3, 7, and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2003/0064757, hereinafter, "Yamadera") in view of Tashiro et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,975,836, "Tashiro").**

Regarding claim 1, Yamadera teaches a method for displaying reception sensitivity on a display screen of a multi-functional mobile terminal with at least two communication functions, comprising the steps of (see figures 5A-5E, 6A-6D, radio reception level cellular mode and radio reception level GPS mode):

a) checking a reception sensitivity of a reception signal for a prescribed communication function among the communication functions (see figures 5A-5D, controller 30 monitor the radio reception level receive at the mobile between the cellular mode and GPS mode, [0046, 0056-0057]), and displaying a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the prescribed communication function on the display screen (see figures 5A-5D, third display area 19 display the level of radio wave reception of cellular mode, [0046, 0057]); and

b) if an operation mode of a communication function other than the prescribed communication function is enabled (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), checking reception sensitivity of a reception signal for the communication function corresponding to the enabled operation mode (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056- 0057, 0067-0068]), and displaying a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the communication function corresponding to the enabled operation mode, instead of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function, wherein the reception sensitivity indicator corresponding to the enabled operation mode has the same form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function, on the display screen (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056- 0057, 0067-0068], it is clearly

seen that level of radio wave reception indicator of both cellular and GPS are the same form when displaying on the display 19).

It should be noticed that Yamadera fails to teach the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode. However, Tashiro teaches the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode (see figure 5, GPS reception sensitivity indicator 104 and 103, display reception sensitivity indicator of mobile 106, they are showing a different form, col.7, ln.49-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tashiro into view of Yamadera in order to provide the information to the user which function is currently support on the device.

Regarding claim 2, Yamadera further teaches if the enabled operation mode is terminated, returning to the step (a) of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function (see [0067-0068], it is clearly seen that the user stop using the GPS mode, then switch back to cellular mode and the display screen 19 will display the level of radio reception of cellular mode).

Regarding claim 3, Yamadera teaches a method for displaying reception sensitivity on a display screen of a multi-functional mobile terminal having a mobile communication function for establishing mobile communication over a mobile telecommunication network and a GPS (Global Positioning System) reception function for receiving a GPS signal from a GPS satellite (see figures 5A-5E, 6A-6D, radio

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reception level cellular mode and radio reception level GPS mode) comprising the steps of:

a) checking a reception sensitivity of a signal received from the mobile telecommunication network (see figures 5A-5D, controller 30 monitor the radio reception level receive at the mobile between the cellular mode and GPS mode, [0046, 0056-0057]), and displaying a mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator for indicating a mobile communication reception sensitivity on the display screen (see figures 5A-5D, third display area 19 display the level of radio wave reception of cellular mode, [0046, 0057]); and

b) if a GPS mode is enabled (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), checking a reception sensitivity of the GPS signal (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), and displaying a GPS reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the GPS reception sensitivity instead of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the mobile communication function, wherein the reception sensitivity indicator corresponding to the GPS operation mode has the same form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the mobile communication function, on the display screen (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056- 0057, 0067-0068], it is clearly seen that level of radio wave reception indicator of both cellular and GPS are the same form when displaying on the display 19).

It should be noticed that Yamadera fails to teach the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode. However, Tashiro teaches the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode (see figure 5, GPS reception sensitivity indicator 104 and 103, display reception sensitivity indicator of mobile 106, they are showing a different form, col.7, ln.49-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tashiro into view of Yamadera in order to provide the information to the user which function is currently support on the device.

Regarding claim 7, Yamadera teaches a method for displaying reception sensitivity on a display screen of a multi-functional mobile terminal with at least two communication functions, comprising the steps of satellite (see figures 5A-5E, 6A-6D, radio reception level cellular mode and radio reception level GPS mode):

a) checking a reception sensitivity of a reception signal for a prescribed communication function among the communication functions (see figures 5A-5D, controller 30 monitor the radio reception level receive at the mobile between the cellular mode and GPS mode, [0046, 0056-0057]), and displaying a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the prescribed communication function on the display screen (see figures 5A-5D, third display area 19 display the level of radio wave reception of cellular mode, [0046, 0057]); and

b) upon receiving a user request to change the reception sensitivity indicator (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), checking a reception sensitivity of a reception signal for a communication function other than the prescribed communication function among the communication functions (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the mobile will check and display the GPS signals on the display area 19, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), and displaying a reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the reception sensitivity of the other communication function, instead of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function, wherein the reception sensitivity indicator corresponding to the enabled operation mode has the same form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function, on the display screen (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056-0057, 0067-0068], it is clearly seen that level of radio wave reception indicator of both cellular and GPS are the same form when displaying on the display 19).

It should be noticed that Yamadera fails to teach the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode. However, Tashiro teaches the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode (see figure 5, GPS reception sensitivity indicator 104 and 103, display reception sensitivity indicator of mobile 106, they are showing a different form, col.7, ln.49-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tashiro into view of Yamadera in order to provide the information to the user which function is currently support on the device.

Regarding claim 9, Yamadera further teaches a user request to change the reception sensitivity indicator of the other communication function while displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the other communication function, returning to the step (a) of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the prescribed communication function (see [0067-0068], figures 5A-5D, 6A-6D, it is clearly seen that the use stop using the GPS mode and go back to cellular mode, the display 19 will display the reception level of the cellular).

Regarding claim 10, Yamadera teaches a method for displaying reception sensitivity on a display screen of a multi-functional mobile terminal having a mobile communication function for establishing mobile communication over a mobile telecommunication network and a GPS (Global Positioning System) reception function for receiving a GPS signal from a GPS satellite (see figures 5A-5E, 6A-6D, radio reception level cellular mode and radio reception level GPS mode): comprising the steps of:

a) checking a reception sensitivity of a signal received from the mobile telecommunication network (see figures 5A-5D, controller 30 monitor the radio reception level receive at the mobile between the cellular mode and GPS mode, [0046, 0056-0057]), and displaying a mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator for indicating a mobile communication reception sensitivity on the display screen (see

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figures 5A-5D, third display area 19 display the level of radio wave reception of cellular mode, [0046, 0057]); and

b) upon receiving a user request to change the reception sensitivity indicator while displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, [0056-0057, 0067-0068]), checking a reception sensitivity of the GPS signal (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056- 0057, 0067-0068]), and displaying a GPS reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the GPS reception sensitivity instead of displaying the reception sensitivity indicator of the mobile communication function, wherein the reception sensitivity indicator corresponding to the GPS operation mode has the same form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the mobile communication function, on the display screen (see figures 6A-6D, the user want to use the GPS function, the controller 30 will monitor and display the level of radio wave reception of GPS on the display area 19, [0056- 0057, 0067-0068], it is clearly seen that level of radio wave reception indicator of both cellular and GPS are the same form when displaying on the display 19).

It should be noticed that Yamadera fails to teach the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode. However, Tashiro teaches the reception sensitivity indicator of cellular mode has a different form from the reception sensitivity indicator of the GPS mode (see

figure 5, GPS reception sensitivity indicator 104 and 103, display reception sensitivity indicator of mobile 106, they are showing a different form, col.7, ln.49-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tashiro into view of Yamadera in order to provide the information to the user which function is currently support on the device.

4. Claims 4, 6, 11, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2003/0064757, hereinafter, "Yamadera") in view of Tashiro et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,975,836, "Tashiro") as applied to claims 3 and 10 above, and further in view of Aholainen et al. (US Patent No.: 7,102,640, hereinafter, "Aholainen").

Regarding claims 4 and 11, Yamadera and Tashiro, in combination, fails to teach the multi-functional mobile terminal further having a Bluetooth communication function for executing Bluetooth communication, further comprises the steps of: if a Bluetooth mode is enabled, checking a reception sensitivity of a reception signal for the Bluetooth communication, and displaying a Bluetooth reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the Bluetooth reception sensitivity, instead of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator, wherein the Bluetooth reception sensitivity indicator has a different form from the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator, on the display screen. However, Aholainen teaches the multi-functional mobile terminal further having a Bluetooth communication function for

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executing Bluetooth communication, further comprises the steps of (see col.8, ln.12-18): if a Bluetooth mode is enabled, checking a reception sensitivity of a reception signal for the Bluetooth communication, and displaying a Bluetooth reception sensitivity indicator for indicating the Bluetooth reception sensitivity, instead of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator, wherein the Bluetooth reception sensitivity indicator has a different form from the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator, on the display screen (see 1A, col.7, 6-64, col.13, ln.12-18, signal strength indicator 170, it is clearly seen that the signal strength indicator 170 has a different form from the cellular reception signal indicator as show in Yamadera at figure 5A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Yamadera and Tashiro in order to provide the information to the user which function is currently support on the device.

Regarding claim 6, after combine, Yamadera further teaches returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator after the GPS mode has been terminated (see [0067-0068], it is clearly seen that when the user press the end key 8 to return to the standby mode). Aholainen teaches returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator after the Bluetooth mode has been terminated (see 1A, col.7, 6-64, col.8, ln.12-18, col.13, ln.12-18, It is clearly seen that the mobile device 100 is a dual mode, if the mobile 100 is not within the Bluetooth range, the mobile 100 will operate as a cellular mode and the

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cellular reception signal indicator of the mobile 100 will display as show in Yamadera at figure 5A).

Regarding claim 15, after combine, Yamadera further teaches upon receiving a user request to change the reception sensitivity indicator while displaying the GPS reception sensitivity indicator, returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator (see [0067-0068], it will take a second when the user press the end key 8 to return to the standby mode). Aholainen teaches returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator after the Bluetooth mode has been terminated (see 1A, col.7, 6-64, col.8, ln.12-18, col.13, ln.12-18, It is clearly seen that the mobile device 100 is a dual mode, if the mobile 100 is not within the Bluetooth range, the mobile 100 will operate as a cellular mode and the cellular reception signal indicator of the mobile 100 will display as show in Yamadera at figure 5A).

5. Claims 5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2003/0064757, hereinafter, "Yamadera") in view of Tashiro et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,975,836, "Tashiro") as applied to claims 3 and 10 above, and further in view of Lee (US Patent No.: 6,434,484).

Regarding claims 5 and 12, Yamadera and Tashiro, in combination, fails to teach the GPS reception sensitivity indicator displays a reception sensitivity level corresponding to a number of GPS satellites found by the GPS signal. However, Lee teaches the GPS reception sensitivity indicator displays a reception sensitivity level

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corresponding to a number of GPS satellites found by the GPS signal (see figure 4, col.4, ln.18-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Lee into view of Yamadera and Tashiro in order to provide to the user which satellite is currently in use in the mobile device.

6. Claims 8 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2003/0064757, hereinafter, "Yamadera") in view of Tashiro et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,975,836, "Tashiro") as applied to claims 7 and 10 above, and further in view of Weiss et al. (US Patent No.: 6,078,816).

Regarding claims 8 and 14, Yamadera teaches returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator when the user terminate the GPS reception sensitivity indicator has been displayed (figure 5A-5d, 6A-6d, [0067-0068], it will take a second when the user press the end key 8 to return to the standby mode). Yamadera and Tashiro, in combination, fails to teach the controller control the operation of device after a predetermined time has elapsed. However, Weiss the controller control the operation of device after a predetermined time has elapsed (see col.3, ln.20-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Weis into view of Yamadera and Tashiro in order to provide a high quality signal for the device.

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2003/0064757, hereinafter, "Yamadera") in view of Tashiro et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,975,836, "Tashiro") and further in view of Aholainen et al. (US Patent No.: 7,102,640, hereinafter, "Aholainen") as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Weiss et al. (US Patent No.: 6,078,816).

Regarding claim 13, Yamadera and Aholainen teaches returning to the step (a) of displaying the mobile communication reception sensitivity indicator when the user terminate the Bluetooth reception sensitivity indicator has been displayed (see 1A, col.7, 6-64, col.8, ln.12-18, col.13, ln.12-18, It is clearly seen that the mobile device 100 is a dual mode, if the mobile 100 is not within the Bluetooth range, the mobile 100 will operate as a cellular mode and the cellular reception signal indicator of the mobile 100 will display as show in Yamadera at figure 5A). Yamadera, Tashiro, and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach the controller control the operation of device after a predetermined time has elapsed. However, Weiss the controller control the operation of device after a predetermined time has elapsed (see col.3, ln.20-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Weis into view of Yamadera, Tashiro, and Aholainen in order to provide a high quality signal for the device.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/TUAN A PHAM/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618